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VOL. XXII.

FIGHTING TILLMAN.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATS IN SOUTH

CAROLINA

TO OPPOSE THE TILLMAN PEOPLE.

An Enthusiastic Gathering of Original

1870 Democrats—Devising Means for

the Defeat of Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 10.—[Special.]—Un-

der a call, issued only a few days ago by ex-

Governor of the State Supreme Court Alexander

C. Haskell, secretary of the Democratic

Club, a large and most

representative body of men ever gathered in

the state was represented. There were 425 dele-

gates, representing every profession and branch

of industry, but

the call was made for men who

were opposed to the methods of the present

campaign, who repudiated the charges made

by the leader of the Farmers' association that

the state government was corrupt, and who

were willing to lay aside everything for the

purpose of assembling here and devising

means of saving the state.

Judge Haskell's report with pride

to see this grand rally of democrats

at the old school, where the cry of lib-

erty was shouted. He had stood before them

before in that hall, and he had seen the

same men in the same hall, and he had

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COLONEL WADE TALKS.

A Heated Expression of Opinion from a

Georgia Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—[Special.]—

Colonel E. C. Wade, one of the best known

and most highly respected of Georgia repub-

licans, has surprised his friends here by com-

ing out in an interview in the Post this morn-

ing, in which he says, in speaking of the force

bill:

"By all means give us the law. It is the

very thing the south needs most. Election

frauds have been tolerated long enough. I

take my country for example. It is a Chatham

county, in which I have lived for forty years,

and its population is about 100,000, and its ex-

tent is forty miles one way and fifty the

other. In all this large county there is

but one voting place, and that is in the

court house in Savannah, on the Savannah

river, forty miles away from the voters on the

other side of the county. This outrage was

perpetrated by a democratic legislature of

Georgia by abolishing eight country precincts

and establishing only the one in the city,

thereby disfranchising 100,000 republican

voters. You see it is impossible for all, or

even one-half, of our citizens to vote under

such an arrangement, and not less than 10,000

of the voters—all colored—have had to try

to vote, owing to the law for force with

which they are met in trying and the certainty

that numbers of them will be killed."

A LADY APPOINTED.

Mrs. Susie G. Gatchell was today appointed

postmistress at Washington, Ga.

Colonel Joe White, of Augusta, has been here

for three days arranging to have the Marine

band at the carnival celebration in Augusta

this winter. The chances favor success. The

Marine band is the finest in the United States,

and it will alone draw a large crowd to Au-

gusta. His plan is to have them march in the

procession and then give three concerts.

COLLECTION OF MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

Superintendent Porter has appointed the fol-

lowing special agents to collect statistics of

manufactures:

For the Census Report—Lassier Meyer, Co-

lumbus, Ga.; S. W. Copeland, Dahlonega,

Ga.; Charles B. Thomas, Griffin, Ga.; Jesse

A. Glenn, Dalton, Ga.; J. M. Hodgson, At-

lanta, Ga.

WINTER WHEAT.

Report of the Department of Agriculture

About the Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—[Special.]—The

report of the department of agriculture

shows the crop as harvested in all but its

more northern latitudes. It shows some ad-

vance in the wheat crop, but the corn crop

is in a backward condition, and the cotton

crop is in a backward condition, and the

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THE MIND TRAINERS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

AT ST. PAUL.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ARGUMENT

He Reads a Paper on the State School and

the Parish School—His Argument of

Religious Instruction.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—At today's ses-

sion of the National Educational association,

the following officers were elected: President,

William R. Garrett, Nashville; vice-pres-

idents, James H. Canfield, Lawrence, Kan.;

W. H. Beadle, Madison, S. D.; Mrs. D. L.

Williams, Delaware, O.; J. M. Baker, Den-

ver, Col.; T. F. Fairall, Marion, Ark.; John T.

Buchanan, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Jones, Erie,

Pa.; Mary E. Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.;

K. R. Preston, Jackson, Miss.; E. B. McElroy,

Salem, Ore.; M. C. Feemald, Orono,

Me.; Solomon Palmer, Montgomery, Ala.;

secretary, E. H. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J.;

treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.,

and a director from each state represented in

the convention. An unexpected attempt

was made by Mr. Vail, of Illinois, to substi-

tute Dr. E. C. Hewett, of Ohio, as president.

George P. Brown, of Illinois, submitted a

resolution favoring annual reports on progress

in pedagogical observation and inquiry during

the year, and it was adopted.

A resolution regarding spelling reform was

referred to the committee on resolutions. The

first subject of the morning was "Compulsory

Education and Religious Instruction," by

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, read the first paper on the

topic: "The State School and the Parish

School." The archbishop said in substance:

"I will be permitted to make at once my profes-

sion of faith. I declare most unbounded loyalty

to the constitution of my country, and in con-

sequence to the constitution of my country, I

claim no rights that are not in conson-

ance with the constitution of my country, and

in no mean degree the man may earn for him-

self an honest competence and acquit himself

of the duties of his position, and in the

process of his own life, the imparting of this

instruction is primarily the function of the child's

parents. The state has no right to interfere

with the family, and it is the duty of the

state to see that the child is properly edu-

cated, and that the state is not to be

charged with the duty. The state must not

interfere with the family, and it is the duty

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YOUNG AND PRETTY.

THE SAD SUICIDE OF MISS GENEVIEVE GREEN.

The Story of Her Arrival in Newnan, and the Causes for Her Suicide—A Strange Story.

NEWNAN, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The sad suicide of Miss Genevieve Green, a beautiful and attractive young lady, arrived in Newnan from West Point, and stopping at the Virginia house, advertised for an art class, in the teaching of which she was reputed to be quite proficient. Being full of life and vivacity, beautiful in face and form, lively and intelligent in conversation, full of wit and humor, she was not to be wondered at that among the boarders at the hotel and the young men of the city she soon became a prime favorite, and her friends began to be numbered by the score. Little if any progress was made in securing the art class.

OUT OF MONEY. At the expiration of two weeks Miss Green discovered that she was out of money, and a two weeks' board bill due. She felt herself to be among total strangers, so far as disclosing such a state of affairs to any of her young friends was concerned; but among those whom she had met, and who had enjoyed the pleasure of her agreeable presence and conversation, was Colonel W. C. Wright. To him she confided her trouble, and in a modest manner she made the delicate subject well understood of his counsel and advice. The conversation took place in the law office of Wilcox & Wright, her confidante was not misplaced. With the civility and earnestness of a true man, Colonel Wright recognized the delicacy of the situation of the young lady, and promised all the assistance in his power, and asked her not to worry over the matter, that he would arrange it for her. She was very anxious that her other young friends should know nothing of her immediate distress, and she went to the office and engaged a place at some other hotel for her, and Colonel A. C. Wilcox, who was present, went down on the street. Colonel Wright immediately confided the matter to Messrs. P. B. Murphy, Harvey North, Bert Hill, and one or two others and had about succeeded in raising a sum sufficient to relieve the immediate distress of the young lady, when she was excitedly asked by Mr. W. W. Spence if he had left a pistol in his room; that one had been fired there.

THE SUICIDE DISCOVERED. Up to this time he had not the remotest idea that anything like suicide was intended, and trembling with excitement, he, Colonel Wilcox and Mr. Bert Hill rushed to the office, and finding the door closed, Mr. Hill pushed it open and a horrid sight met their gaze. The young lady was seated in a common chair near the end of the office desk, her head thrown slightly back and to one side, her left breast torn and crimsoned with a 44-calibre ball through her heart. The pistol belonged to the office, and she had doubtless seen it, as the drawer in which it lay had been opened for the purpose of getting out some papers in her presence. After firing the fatal shot Miss Green had laid the pistol gently back on the table, and in the same posture that she had previously assumed had breathed her life away. Death must have been instantaneous, as the ball had entered just below the left nipple and passed directly through the heart. After Colonel Wright had left she was seen by Mr. Robert Fogel, who occupies another room on the same floor, to arise and push to the outer door, and then she had gone and pulled down the window shade so as to be concealed from view on the public square. This was all the preparation she made for her burial. On the desk lay a sheet of paper, on which she had written in a bold, clear hand, "Please tell me I did no wrong." And then she wrote the following names and addresses: Dr. R. Green, Ogden, Utah; W. H. Green, Fairhaven, Vt.; R. W. Wood, West Point, Ga.

Excitement ran high, kind hearts and tender hands gathered hastily around her warm yet lifeless form, and she was borne immediately to the Virginia house, where she was tenderly laid—still beautiful in death as in life. To say that everyone who had feebly expresses the truth. His honor, Mayor Powell, immediately wired the sad news to each address given above.

MISS GREEN'S HISTORY. Captain R. W. Wood, the well known liverman of West Point, with his daughter, Miss Minnie, came up immediately on receiving the sad news. From them is learned the following particulars of Miss Green's history:

She was born at Fairview, Vermont, of wealthy and influential parents, her parents now residing at the same place, Mr. W. H. Green being her father, F. R. Green, of Ogden, a brother. Some time since her father met with some business reverses and the larger part of his fortune was swept away; the family, however, being still in good circumstances, as the mother had, in her own right, a considerable estate. They are second cousins to Captain Wood, whose daughter, Miss Minnie, had for some years been a regular correspondent of her cousin, Miss Genevieve. Three years ago there befel the latter an unfortunate love affair, which so grieved the young lady that her mother, ever anxious for her health and happiness, sought divers means of diverting her thoughts from her troubles, and when Miss Minnie, last December, invited Miss Genevieve to come south and spend a season with her at West Point, insisted that the visit be made. The young lady consequently reached West Point last December, and in spending the pleasant months with her cousin her natural desire to do something useful induced her to take a class in art painting. She was well educated in literature and art, and consequently quite a success in teaching. She regularly received from her mother remittances of from \$10 to \$25 per week for pin money, but having no idea of the value of money, it wasted itself away as fast as it arrived.

In accordance with a request wired by her father, Captain Wood carried the body of Miss Green to West Point, where she will be temporarily buried.

The character of the young lady was above reproach. The young gentlemen whom she met here were the very best our society affords, and one and all concur in saying that she was modest, refined and ladylike in every word and deed.

KILLED BY A PASSING TRAIN. End Paul, a fireman on the Western and Atlantic.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Bud Paul, a fireman on the Western and Atlantic railroad, was knocked from the track and instantly killed by passenger train No. 11, at this place, about 3 o'clock a. m.

It seems that Bud Paul's engine was standing on the side track waiting for the passenger train going north to pass. He had gotten off his engine and sat down on the end of a cross-tie on the main line, and evidently fallen asleep, and thus in a few minutes met his death. Paul was about thirty years of age and leaves a widow and three children living near Adairsville, who are dependent on him for support. His remains will be sent to Adairsville for burial.

Smith's Tonic Syrup is giving universal satisfaction in this place.—John H. Bingham McKinney, Texas.

FOUR MEN KILLED

IN A BLOODY RIOT IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Negroes and Whites Get Into an Exchange of Shots, and Sixteen are Laid Upon the Field.

GRiffin, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A fatal riot occurred at Starr's mill pond, in Fayette county, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported dying.

Eight white men were shot also, but it is thought only one of them fatally, making eighteen in all killed and wounded.

THE VICTIMS OF THE FRAY.

Your reporter could get the name of but one of the negroes killed, which is Anderson Williams, a notoriously bad character.

The white man who was reported dangerously shot, is Tete Griffin, a young man about 20 years of age.

These facts are secured from Mr. Riley Edwards, who was on the opposite side of the pond, and three hundred yards from the fight, and may be relied on.

HOW THE FIGHT AROSE.

A Mr. Bagwell had engaged a darkey to assist him in selling wine on the occasion, and about 3 o'clock the darkey became engaged in a war of words with the white man about the purchase of some wine, which resulted in the negro getting slightly cut.

From this the quarrel began, and was taken up by others, until Griffin became involved with a negro who had a gun, but who did not care to use it.

Anderson Williams told him if he would not shoot the damned scoundrel to give him the gun, and he would shoot him himself. He took the gun and emptied its contents into Griffin's chest and bowels. He was immediately shot through the neck and died in a few minutes.

THE RIOT BECOMES GENERAL.

The shooting then became general, the shots sounding like a cannonade.

After emptying their weapons, a demand was made of the merchant there for more ammunition, which he refused to sell, but the infuriated rioters ran rough shod over him, and helped themselves to all he had.

From parties who came in from that section on the Carrollton train tonight, THE CONSTITUTION is informed that the battle was fought with only a thread between the belligerents, with no breastworks to shield them. There were over five hundred people on the ground, and it is a mystery the shooting was not more fatal in its results.

HE CUT HER THROAT.

A Hotel Waiter Severs the Windpipe of a Likely Chambermaid.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A difficulty that may, perhaps, have a fatal end, occurred on what is known as the south corner.

Annie Reid is a chambermaid at the Rankin house, and Clarence McElroy is one of the hotel's dining room waiters. Both of them are bright mulattoes. Clarence cut Annie's throat, and the probability is that she will die.

Annie Reid is a married woman and is about twenty-five years of age. She and Clarence McElroy have been working at the hotel for some time past, and it seems, have been in love with each other. She kept the fact that Annie had a husband and child in another part of the city.

A short time ago there was an excursion from Columbus to Albany, and Annie Reid, who desired to go, Clarence objected and said that if she went he would kill her.

She paid no attention to his threat and went to Albany with the excursionists. She returned to her work at the hotel, and then returned to her work at the hotel. Clarence made an appointment with her to meet him on the south corner at 3 o'clock. She kept the engagement, and he then carried out his threat to kill her by slashing a sharp knife across her throat. She was carried to her home, and while still alive, she is in a very critical condition, the windpipe being severed.

THE CORNER STONE ROBBED.

A Peculiar Theft Reported From Rockmart.

ROCKMART, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The corner stone of the Piedmont institute has been broken open by a mean spirited sneak thief broken open by a mean spirited sneak thief broken open by a mean spirited sneak thief.

The institute walls are going up rapidly and the house will be ready for use by October. It will be built through the native stone, quarried within a mile of the building. Marble, limestone, slate and caeston will all be used.

Mr. Taylor, East Tennessee depot agent, who was struck by lightning three weeks ago, is now greatly improved and is able to go to the office. It was a close call for our popular agent.

A Shooting Scrape in Palmetto.

PALMETTO, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—A shooting scrape occurred yesterday between two negroes, Jack Terry and Adam Wise. They fell out something about a crop, but no one was hurt.

The District Conference.

PALMETTO, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The district conference of the South Atlanta district convened in the Methodist church here last night, and was opened by an able sermon from Dr. J. W. Heldt, of Trinity church. There is a large number of representatives on hand, and a profitable session is expected.

The conference will be presided over by the presiding elder, T. F. Pierce.

The Baptist church here last night, at 8 o'clock, Professor T. H. Meacham, of Boston, and Belle Colquitt were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Colquitt, the father of the bride.

Melon Shipments.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The following cars of melons were moved from the line of Savannah, Florida and Western railroad July 9th: New York, 9; Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 4; Indianapolis, 5; Baltimore, 2; Birmingham, 3; Louisville, 1; Nashville, 2; Charleston, 1; Kansas City, 1; Cleveland, 2; Evansville, 1; St. Louis, 2; Fort Wayne, Ind., 1; Columbus, O., 1; Peoria, Ill., 1; Knoxville, Tenn., 3; Ansonia, Ala., 2; Wheeling, W. Va., 2; St. Paul, Minn., 2; Mansfield, O., 1; Cairo, Ill., 1; Brunswick, Ga., 1. Total, 48. Total to date, 2,431.

Old Aunt Sallie Is Dead.

CLINTON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Old Aunt Sallie Parish, a worthy colored woman aged 80, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The night after a heavy rain, she with two negro men attempted to cross a creek in a buggy. The stream was high, the buggy filled with water and the three were upset in the darkness. The men managed to save themselves, but Aunt Sallie was drowned, the body being recovered next morning.

Another Day for the Hussars.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Friday, August 1st, will be another big day for the Hussars. The epaulettes will be presented to the sponsor and maids of honor in the afternoon. The Boston Dramatic company will probably give an entertainment here that night for the benefit of the Hussars.

Talkers to the Farmers.

FRANKLIN, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Mr. C. L. Moses, of Coweta county, who is now a candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district, made an interesting talk at this place to the farmers of Heard county. There were several other splendid talks made by men who represented other candidates.

EXAMINING THE FRUIT

PROFESSOR SMITH, OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, TALKS.

He Has Examined Grapes, Apples and Peaches, and Tells What Is the Matter With Them.

GRiffin, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—THE CONSTITUTION mentioned some weeks ago, the arrival in this section of Dr. Erwin F. Smith, vegetable pathologist, from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Professor Smith comes at the instance of the fruit growers, to investigate the blights and diseases of Georgia fruits.

He promised to give THE CONSTITUTION the results of his investigations before leaving, which he has done.

Dr. Smith was found at the residence of Mr. H. W. Hasselkiss, one of our most extensive fruit growers and wine producers, and said in answer to the question asked him:

"Yes, I'm about through with my investigation here for the present, and as I've promised you, will give you the result of my labors."

"And apple and pear blight everywhere in Georgia, and is very destructive to both trees and fruit. The ravages of the disease are less destructive to larger branches than to the smaller ones."

"There are various causes for blight, one of which is a small microbe which makes up in numbers what it lacks in greatness of size. We treat the trees for this disease with a compound used in spray with pump and spray nozzle. The result has been very satisfactory from this treatment when resorted to in time."

"After this treatment, doctor, will the microbe return again?"

"Whether it is a permanent cure or not, no one can tell. It is possible the spray may effectually exterminate the insect, and in that case a cure would be permanent. In any event, the benefit will be observable the second year. Now the best treatment is to cut the affected part. If it be in the root, dig up the tree and burn. Always burn."

"I have had very little opportunity of examining fruit, except grapes, which show a remarkably healthy appearance. The vineyards are in fine condition. I find, however, five diseases, in a very limited degree in the grapes, one of which I am unable now to name. The four am positive about, are downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose and black rot. The unknown disease spoken of, dries up and destroys the entire vine in a very short time. Black rot is most common but not so destructive. Powdery mildew was only noticed on a few Catawbas. Anthracnose, which is a most serious disease of the vine, is also known as bird eye rot, from its peculiar spots on the berries, was observed only on one or two vines. Your dry climate here is peculiarly adapted to grape culture free from disease. In most moist climates black rot and downy mildew are prevalent and very destructive. These diseases yield readily to the spray treatment already mentioned. This spraying must be begun in the early spring and be kept up at intervals through the season."

"This fungicide, with full directions for use, can be had by writing the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C."

"My investigation of peaches is not complete, but I find a disease similar to yellow, but some of the fruit men object to the name and call it Georgia 'rosell'. I find this more prevalent in seedling than in budded orchards. From its different stages I find the disease on the increase."

Dr. Hasselkiss, who was sitting near said, "That is true, I have watched it for some years."

Continuing, Dr. Smith said: "The disease is not confined to cultivated fruits, but I find it in thickets. I think I can now state positively the cause is not girdling or boring by insects, as was at first supposed, but Georgia rosell, though in summer time the trees are subject to attacks by beetles, called scytelus. This insect is not considered a pest, but alone, but they will attack an unhealthy tree more readily than a healthy one."

"Whatever the disease is, it has the appearance of the Delaware yellow. I have also found all symptoms of northern yellows, with the exception of one, which is premature fruit."

"I hope to visit you another year, when you have more fruit to examine. Indeed, my visit has been a pleasant task, I am desirous of coming again on general principles."

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT

Which Harmony Grove Has Ever Indulged In.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The first commencement of the Harmony Grove high school, which is a new building, will occur next week, including the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th instants. On Sunday morning the 13th inst. the students of the Harmony Grove high school, under the leadership of Rev. T. W. O'Kelley, late professor of Latin in Mercer university, but now of Haveras, Towns county, will deliver a public address. The occasion has preceded him and all our people are confidently expecting to hear a very fine sermon indeed.

On Monday night, at 8 o'clock, will occur the children's exhibition, consisting of callisthenics, dialogues, a doll drill, etc. This promises to be a very interesting occasion, especially for the little folks and their proud papas and mammas.

Tuesday night a promiscuous programme will be presented. The exercises on this occasion will consist of recitations by the large girls, recitations, dialogues, etc. These exercises will be of interest to one and all.

Wednesday night will be the night of the commencement. On this night the young men and young ladies will speak and recite, and this affair alone will insure a crowded house. In addition to this splendid programme, a special attraction has been added to the occasion, the famous comedian, Dr. Charles Lane, of Atlanta, upon the "Origin and History of Laughter." Dr. Lane's well known reputation as a lecturer is so wide, that it will attract a large concourse of people to hear him, and he will certainly be greeted by a hail of overflowing.

Wednesday night's exercises will close the commencement of 1890, and we venture the prediction that it will be a very brilliant and successful one indeed.

Colonel Daniel for the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The legislative race in Richmond has a new factor in it tonight. Colonel Wilberforce Daniel, ex-sheriff of this county, member of the governor's staff, ex-member of the state military advisory board and a popular citizen, made a speech in the city last evening, in which he declared that he would accept the call of a large number of citizens upon him to make the race. He is a strong man, and his entrance into the race casts the lines anew. There are now five candidates, all of whom are sanguine, and there will be some lively hustling among the boys.

An Alliance Candidate in Clarke.

ATHENS, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The county alliance, of Clarke, steps into the political ring, and presents, as its candidate for the legislature, Mr. George E. Heard, a worthy farmer of this county. This mixture of things, there being now five candidates in the field. Mr. T. N. Lester has withdrawn from the race. The alliance elected officers for another year, Mr. G. T. Murrell, being re-elected president.

Unusual excitement causes Headache. Bradybrandy promptly cures it.

Bowden Lithia Water is Natural.

Suwanee Sulphur Springs Water. Will cure Bright's disease, or any urinary troubles. For most ailments, write for testimonials and full particulars to Suwanee, Fla.

EIGHTY-FIVE SHOTS.

THE SHOWER OF LEAD UNDER WHICH A NEGRO ESCAPES.

The Fugitive Discovered by a Lady in Her Room—The Angry Citizens Take Him Out and Set Him on His Feet.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Whether Jim Harmon is alive or dead is the question here today.

A little after midnight on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Azrah Williams was awakened by the touch of a large, rough hand on her face. Striking a match, she saw by her bedside a huge, grinning negro. The screams of the lady awakened the household.

Mr. Williams, who was in another room, rushed in, followed by his daughter, and all three attempted to arrest the negro. While the struggle was in progress, Mr. McDowell entered the room with his shotgun. The negro wrenched it from him, and after terrorizing the whole party, escaped.

When daylight came, a negro named James Harmon was arrested, and confessed his guilt. He was taken out to Spencer's pond, since which nothing has been seen of him. One citizen counted eighty-five shots which had been fired. The negro is supposed to have been sunk to the bottom of the pond.

There are those, however, who claim that the negro escaped. They say he was thrown into the pond, and reaching the other side, struck dry land and escaped, which accounted for the gun shots sent after him.

GEORGIA DENTISTS.

The Second Day's Proceedings of the State Convention.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—This morning before the society was called to order clinics were proceeded with, Dr. Gense preparing a tooth for a new gold crown, his invention, and Dr. J. B. Thurman prepared crowns for a piece of bridge work, his subject being Dr. J. W. Bailey, Gainesville's distinguished physician.

The hour of 9 having arrived, the president, Dr. S. B. Barfield, called the society to order. Dr. Caidling, for the executive committee, recommended Dr. M. M. Ham, of Gainesville, to membership in the society. It was moved that the secretary cast the ballot. He was elected to active membership.

The president then called on Dr. Gense to report to the examining board and applicants reported.

Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, of Augusta, read a paper on "Physiology and Pathology of the Periodontal Tissue." Dr. J. B. Thurman, of Atlanta, the eminent dentist of New York city, discussed the paper at some length, touching upon the principal weakness of the periodontal tissue, and the assumption of theories not proven. On motion of Dr. R. B. Adair, Drs. J. W. Oslin, E. E. Dixon, W. G. Ham and Nance, physicians of Gainesville, were extended the privilege of the floor during the session of the convention.

Rev. F. S. McConnell, of Gainesville, was called upon for a speech, and for a short time an oration was introduced and discussed the teeth for a brief season. Dr. L. D. Carpenter, of Atlanta, then addressed the society in a general way.

Dr. R. B. Adair then resumed the discussion of Dr. Wardlaw's paper and discussed it very learnedly. He took issue with Dr. Wardlaw on all points. While he considered the paper a scientific one, and he begged to differ with him. Dr. Wardlaw stated that new tissue could not be reproduced in the socket of an implanted tooth. Dr. Adair, on the contrary, stated that he had already obtained an abundant water supply, right away, etc.

The water supply, and the new tissue, will meet the demands of the people. Macdon's present water supply is 2,500,000 gallons per day. The population makes it necessary to increase it.

MACON AND ATLANTIC CONTRACTORS.

Judge Roberts Issues an Order Against Them for Contempt.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The contractors of the Macon and Atlantic railroad, who were indicted for contempt of court, were brought before Judge Roberts this morning, and the facts in regard to the injunction granted by Judge Roberts against the contractors of the Macon and Atlantic railroad.

The contractors, it will be remembered, are through the instructions of the road and its attorneys, continued the work on the road. The CONSTITUTION has now been informed that Judge Roberts has issued an order against certain of these contractors for contempt of court.

What the result of this new feature will be is not known.

The Fourth Georgia Reunion.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—There arrived in Macon today, Capt. E. T. Need, of Oglethorpe, and Captain W. W. Hulbert, of Atlanta.

The former gentleman is president of the fourth Georgia Confederate Veterans' association, and the latter is the regiment's former captain. These gentlemen came to Macon today for the purpose of arranging rates and preparing a programme for the reunion to take place at Monticello next month.

Dr. Catlings delivered a lecture this evening on the teeth and their care, which was endorsed by the association, and ten thousand copies were ordered published for general distribution.

There is strong talk of electing Dr. R. B. Adair president of the association for the ensuing year.

An elegant banquet will be tendered the members of the society at the Arlington tomorrow night, and they will excite to Tallulah Falls on Saturday.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock in the morning.

MACON WANTS ANNEXATION.

She Wants All the Suburbs to Come In Out of the Wet.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Annexation is favored by the citizens of Macon. They want the city limits extended by all means. The city fathers are now endeavoring to make it possible that annexation may be made an issue in the next legislative race.

It is now pretty generally conceded that this will be the cry, and it is a growing impression that a square fight should be made on this question.

The idea is to support no man who will not promise to favor a bill to incorporate the suburbs. The thought and wealth the progress and enterprise, the high and low, the rich and the poor of the city favor annexation. These are a few of the leading points advanced in favor of annexation. First—An extension of the limits so as to include the suburbs, which are practically an integral part of Macon, would add to the population of the city.

This would give Macon a population of about 37,000, instead of 20,000 as she could now claim. Could she, go out to the world as she is now, and she would be a great city. Second—The taxable values of the city would be largely increased, and the city would thus be able to issue a large sum of bonds for all necessary improvements, without which the city and the suburbs can never hope to be as prosperous and advanced as nature would allow.

Third—The suburbs would then be given a system of sewerage, which they can never hope to otherwise obtain, and also police and fire lights will be given them. This fact, it is estimated, that the city pays \$3-100 of all the taxes of Bibb county. This fact, it is maintained, entitles her to a very loud voice in the city government, and it is the duty of the city fathers to desire to go to the legislature to represent her. The city council of Macon can meet the suburbs on a liberal and conservative spirit. Proper concessions and wise arguments should be offered that would not make annexation disagreeable or objectionable to the suburbs.

The CONSTITUTION was informed today that its very probable that a meeting of the citizens of the city will be held on Saturday next, at which many of her citizens are now willing and prepared to be incorporated. They recognize that they are incorporated as now on earlier terms than might exist later.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER

At Russell's Camp, on the Macon and Atlantic Road.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Reports of a probable fatal difficulty reached Macon this morning.

THE CONSTITUTION learned today from a party who was near the scene, that a difficulty occurred between three white men at Russell's camp on the Macon and Atlantic road yesterday afternoon.

Two of these men, John and Will Bull, were brothers. The other was George Bull, a cousin. George Bull, it seems, came from his tent, and, for some reason, struck Will Bull, who is much younger, with a stick. John Bull resented this and picked up a piece of iron, with which he beat George Bull severely. The wounded man was carried to his home and has since been lying at the point of death, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

George Bull is well known in this section, and is the party who killed a man named Mitchell, at Cross Keys, several years ago. They are all citizens of Twigs county, and are well known and are said to stand well.

BLOUNT'S LETTER.

Macdonites Are Anxious to Read His Position.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—The announcement today of CONSTITUTION that Congressman Blount had written a letter to the alliance was read with interest by Macdonites. The article was talked about considerably on the streets today, and his position on the "subtreasury" bill was warmly endorsed.

The people are anxious to read the contents of that letter and what he has to say on the CONSTITUTION to secure them. There has been considerable talk here about a race between Mr. Blount and Colonel Nesbitt, and it was said that Colonel Nesbitt could secure the endorsement of the alliance. Such a thing, however, will not occur, as Mr. Nesbitt has already refused to run, and besides this he is now in the race of the clerk of the superior court, a position which pays more. He is also a warm friend of Mr. Blount's and would not antagonize him on this account, if no other.

MACON'S COURTS.

What Was Done in Those Tribunals Yesterday.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Judge Miller issued an order this morning postponing the hearing of the injunction brought by Charles W. Gray, executor, vs. John Peabody, receiver. This it will be remembered, is the case in which the bonds belonging to the defendant Cotton States Life Insurance company are involved.

A charter was granted to the Macon Stamping and Piece Tinware company this morning. This is the company formed a few weeks ago with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing tinware in Macon. An application for charter was filed today for the Georgia Water Company. Mention of this enterprise is made elsewhere in THE CONSTITUTION.

Judge Miller today sustained the certiorari in the case of J. F. Hanson, vs. the mayor of the city of Macon, and if it is sustained the plaintiff from all liability and ordered that he should recover costs, to be fixed by the clerk.

TO HAVE NEW WATERWORKS.

An Important Project Started in the Central City.

MACON, Ga., July 10.—[Special.]—Macon is to have new waterworks.

It is a certainty, and ten per cent of the capital stock has been paid in.

An application for a charter was filed today and among the charter members are noted such men as S. R. Jacques, William H. Ross, J. S. Hanson, W. W. Cabana, and H. S. Edwards. These are all solid and progressive business men, and there are none better among all Macon's citizens.

It is proposed to organize with a capital of \$100,000 with privilege to increase to \$200,000. The water works of the city are in a very bad state of repair, and the new company will meet the demands of the people. Macdon's present water supply is 2,500,000 gallons per day. The population makes it necessary to increase it.

MACON AND ATLANTIC CONTRACTORS.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10 00
The Sunday (24 or 26 Pages)..... 2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1 00
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

Voluntary contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 11, 1890.

London's Danger.

It is to be feared that the present generation will see London some day in the hands of a mob.

The labor situation in the British capital is threatening. Only a few months ago 150,000 striking dockmen paraded the streets and the authorities let them have their way. The police and the military were not called out, but statesmen and bishops met these hard handed toilers and aided them in securing the redress of their grievances. The government did not disdain to confer with John Burns, the labor agitator, and finally a compromise was effected. The police, the very men who were relied on to put down strikes, went into a strike themselves. Then the letter carriers struck. Worse still, the grenadier guards showed signs of insubordination.

Now, let us put all these things together, and suppose a probable case. It is fair to predict further labor troubles. Workmen are becoming better organized every day. Sometime in the near future London will wake up to find her laborers on a strike. The postmen, railroad men, gas men, and telegraphers will all be in the movement. The police will join the procession. An appeal will be made to the military, and it will be found that many regiments, like the grenadier guards, will refuse to obey orders. What then?

Imagine this vast metropolis with her wealth, her banks and her stores and residences filled with plunder at the mercy of two or three million enraged strikers and the starving poor!

Men make a mistake if they suppose that the French revolution cannot find a parallel in this age. When that bloody uprising occurred Paris was a model of civilization and strong government. A few months turned it into a den of savages. In our own day the butcheries of the commune made it plain that the same spirit of anarchy was not dead, but had merely slept for a few generations.

So it will not do to look confidently to the perpetual reign of law and order in London. In that great city there is more wretched poverty than in any other city on the globe, and when the revolution once starts it will be a torrent beyond human power to check. It is not pleasant to indulge in these forebodings, but London's history for the past year speaks for itself. We cannot help following the logic of facts, no matter what conclusions may be reached.

A Strange Case.

The other day State Treasurer Archer, of Maryland, stood up in court and pleaded guilty to the charge that he had embezzled the state's money. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Mr. Archer is an old man with gray hair and his whole life, until recently, was that of a model citizen. It was worse than death itself for him to publicly acknowledge his guilt, and doom himself to convict stripes for the remainder of his life.

But the Archer case differs from that of the other defaulting state treasurers. The prisoner did not claim that he had loaned money to friends. He seemed to lay all of the blame on his associates. He said in his confession: "I offer no excuse or palliation. The crime was mine and mine alone, but no part of the state's money was ever used by me in gambling, stock speculation, or politics, and at this time I have not one dollar of the money left."

There is something remarkable in this statement. What did Archer do with the money? The reader will find himself entertaining a strong suspicion that there is a skeleton in the old treasurer's household, and a wild and extravagant member of his family, who has profited by the defalcation, and it is to shield this scapegrace that Archer now tells his shameful story. Such things have happened before.

If this is not the explanation, how was the money lost? However, the question is only of passing interest. In the eyes of the law the Maryland treasurer is just as guilty as he would be if he had speculated with the money or squandered it in riotous dissipation. And yet the scoundrel who drove this gray-haired man to his downfall is the greater villain of the two, and deserves to wear stripes until the day of his death.

A Halt Called.

The New York Tribune is inclined to call a halt in republican extravagance at Washington, but it seems to us that the call comes too late to do any good.

The pension list, in order to gain votes has been run up to \$167,000,000, with a prospect of an increase. This sum represents nearly one-half the total income of the government, and more than the cost of most of the military establishments of the north.

But why should the Tribune, which has been grinning approval and applauding all the methods and measures that have led up to the present and prospective condition of things—why should the Tribune throw up its hands and call a halt now? It has approved all the vicious and extravagant legislation of its party, all the pension propositions and the wild cat appropriations, and consistency ought to compel it to pull up its frock, cut the pigeon wing and cry "On with the dance."

The republican party has levied a tax of four hundred millions of dollars, a tax that falls mainly on the poorer people—the working men and women. This tax means \$60 per capita for every man, woman and child in the land—a tax of \$30 in a family of five persons. Is this why the Tribune calls a halt?

From 1870 the increase in federal expenditures, not including interest, and payments on the national debt, was less than four per cent. From 1880 to 1889, inclusive, the in-

crease has been over forty-two per cent. Is this the reason the Tribune calls a halt?

For twenty-five years there has been a great effort made to reduce the war debt. In this direction, the people have paid the enormous sum of one thousand five hundred millions of dollars. In spite of this, however, the war charges are forty million dollars a year more than they were in 1865. Is this why the Tribune calls a halt?

Leaving the Tribune out of the question altogether, we think it is time for the people to call a halt.

Cool Waves Coming.

The weather editor of the New York Herald rarely makes a mistake.

This successful prophet or scientist informs us that the recent northern cyclones passing out into the Atlantic will produce cool waves for the entire eastern region.

We do not know how the Herald man figures it out, but we have faith in him, and when he predicts cool waves we feel satisfied that they will come on time.

Even if these cool spells are of very brief duration they will be refreshing and will enable people to brace up. August will be here almost before we know it, and in this section the nights and mornings of that month are comparatively cool. It is too much to say that the worst is over, but in a couple of weeks more endurable weather will be in sight.

In the meantime we are ready for our share of the cool waves.

Alien Landlordism.

Alien landlordism in this country is a more important question than some of the politicians seem to believe. The committee that reported the bill now before the house, which forbids aliens to own or acquire land in the United States, says that 21,000,000 acres of land in the west are owned by "certain noblemen in Europe, principally English." The report goes on to say that these owners fence in hundreds of miles of the public domain, and deny the rights of honest, but humble settlers. We learn further from the report that Mr. Scully, the celebrated Irish landlord, owns 90,000 acres in Illinois, and receives \$200,000 rent, which is sent to England.

All this is bad enough, and should be remedied, but is the remedy in the hands of congress? In discussing this matter some time ago, we took occasion to suggest that the states could more properly legislate on this evil than the federal government. In respect of the public domain, the government can assuredly find a remedy, but can it legislate on the titles to land in the states?

The New York Commercial Bulletin in discussing this question—taking the same broad and general view of it that THE CONSTITUTION has already taken—cites a case that occurred in the state of New York several years ago, which, after laborious consideration at the hands of the lawyers, was finally settled by a simple act of legislation. The case grew out of the ownership of the James Wadsworth estate, in the Genesee valley, the fairest domain in the state of New York.

In 1844, when the owner died, the estate was severed. A portion fell to a daughter who married an English gentleman, high in honor at the court of St. James, and a member of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain. To this couple, a child, Charles James Murray, was born. He was the heir of large landed estates, bequeathed to him by his grandfather, and in 1852 the legislature of New York authorized "this infant alien" to hold these lands in the same manner as if he had been a natural born citizen of the United States. It was further provided that all rights acquired under this act to the said property, which shall not have been sold or disposed of by the said infant Murray or his guardian, at the expiration of five years after he shall have attained full age, shall cease unless he shall then have become a citizen of the United States.

Here was a clean, concise remedy for absentee and alien landlordism. There could be no objection to it, and no appeal from it. The question, in the light of this act, was no longer perplexing. Murray never became a citizen, but in due course conveyed his lands in the Genesee valley to his uncle, the late General James S. Wadsworth.

This case is cited by the Bulletin to show that the states can deal with this question of alien ownership of land much more effectively and satisfactorily than the general government.

The New Silver Bill.

The new silver bill seems to be a composite affair, in which an attempt has been made to meet the views of everybody except the free coinage men. In spite, however, of this tremendous effort, the murmurs that arise from the republican press are not all intended to typify the applause that follows approval. Some of them give the bill hearty approval, but those that are in touch with Wall street are disposed to be critical and cynical.

It is a notable fact that the extraordinary grit and power of Speaker Reed have driven the free coinage senators into line. Even Senator Jones, of Nevada, who was foaming at the mouth the other day in favor of free coinage, is moved to remark that the present bill meets his views. The solution of this is that Jones has succumbed to Reed, for any sensible person who will read the compromise bill carefully will see that it is not a silver bill at all, but a bill for the perpetuation of the single gold standard. Nobody knows this better than Jones, but Jones will be able to take this bill and gull his constituents with the idea that it is a good thing.

The compromise measure is not so favorable to silver as the compulsory coinage act. The present law coins silver into legal tender dollars, whereas the bill that is now pending in the senate does away with the coinage of dollars, and provides for the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, which is to be stored in the treasury. For this bullion the market price is to be paid, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver. In payment for this silver treasury notes are to be issued in denominations of not less than one dollar, nor more than one thousand dollars.

The bill provides that these treasury notes shall be redeemable on demand in coin, and, when so redeemed, that they may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes are to be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury. These treasury notes are to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise

expressly stipulated in the contract; and they are to be receivable for customs, taxes and all public debts, and, when so received, may be reissued. The notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted a part of its lawful reserve. The holder of these treasury notes may, on demand, have them redeemed in gold or silver at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

The bill provides that the secretary of the treasury shall each month, until July 1, 1891, coin into silver dollars two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act. After that time, he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes provided for.

This bill will become a law, and it will prove to be as unsatisfactory to the country as the Bland bill. It gives a great opportunity to the democratic party to rehabilitate a sound democratic principle by inserting a plank in its next platform in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On this issue the country can be carried.

How England Would Fight Us.
If the Behring sea troubles should bring us into collision with England the fight would be a very brief flurry.

The British would not attempt to land an army of invasion on our shores. Just at present the outlook in Europe is anything but peaceful, and England must be ready to act on the defensive. Still, our ancient enemies are full of pluck, and not inclined to yield an inch to the yankees. If the war vessels of the two countries get into the row in Behring sea the probability is that fleets of British cruisers would at once level their guns on New York and other coast cities and demand hundreds of millions of dollars for a ransom. The money would be paid, and the ships would sail away.

After that the Americans would take Canada and equip privateers and play havoc with the shipping of the enemy. Looking at both sides of the situation it seems highly improbable that John Bull will burn any powder with us. He must decide about giving up Egypt, and keep an eye on Turkey, Russia and France.

The immense British interests on the other side of the water are too precious to be jeopardized for the sake of a few Canadian seal-hunters.

The children's elephant was shipped from Hamburg yesterday. We desire to state that the youngsters of Atlanta will have to pay no tariff on their elephant.

It is said that the Pullman car porters have struck for higher wages. Hereafter they have been striking and browbeating travelers.

MURRAY HALSTEAD and the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette do not agree on the southern question. In other words, Mr. Halstead has shoaled.

The Globe-Democrat says the democrats had a scheme to split the republican party on the silver bill. Bosh! The idea of splitting a faction that wears Reed's collar.

The active democratic editors who are fighting either Cleveland or Hill should bear in mind that the New York delegation will control the next nomination.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ADVICE from Florida state that the excitement in the phosphate fields is intense. There is much dissatisfaction over the news from Washington that all the phosphate lands will be classed as mineral lands, and that those who have taken homesteads must give them up. Many persons have been staking out claims, and when the proper papers come from Washington there will be Hon. W. A. Little, of Columbus, has been mentioned by quite a number of papers as a suitable presiding officer for the state democratic convention.

The Paper of the South.
From the Carroll County Times.

THE CONSTITUTION, under the management of the Hon. Clark Howell, the best speaker of the house of representatives of Georgia, is growing better every day. It is truly the paper of the south.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.
Colonel E. T. Williams. The many friends of Colonel E. T. Williams of Augusta, were glad to greet him yesterday as he moved among them in the carriage of the Atlanta and Savannah road.

The Colored Troops. The big prize drill of the colored troops at Piedmont park on the 14th inst. was a most successful one. The drill was made by Kinch Hightower entered four miles for the mile race yesterday. It is "Jonas Nix," instead of "Jonas Cox," that the fleet fleet of Dexter in the race that day.

Off for a Rest. Dr. C. N. Stiles has left the city for a few days' rest and recreation. During his absence Dr. J. S. Bennett will supply his place. Dr. Stiles is a member of the Georgia medical society, and has been a member of the Georgia medical society for many years. He is a native of Georgia, and has been a member of the Georgia medical society for many years.

Distinguished Visitors. Senator C. B. Wood, of Albany, and representative Ed. Y. Hill, of Washington, two of the most prominent and popular members of the general assembly, are at the Kimball. Senator Wood is a candidate for the United States senate, and Mr. Hill is a candidate for the United States house of representatives.

The Davis Memorial Volume. By Rev. J. William Jones is having a good sale, and the publishers have already sent Mrs. Davis a check for \$2,319.22, when a large half the royalty is due to date.

When a London Mob drags a duchess from her carriage to strip her of her diamonds, it is plain enough that when they get their blood up some day they will turn the city upside down and commit atrocities that would disgrace a gang of Apache Indians.

The fact that the population of Birmingham and suburbs comes within 7,000 of Atlanta's mark, suggests the idea that the suburbs of the Atlanta city must be very numerous and laid out on a large scale.

The French refuse to do honor to Stanley, because they say he is a hero for revenue only. The fact is that he has made a pretty good thing out of his sufferings.

The incredible story comes from Iowa that a pretty girl ran away from home to avoid practicing on the piano. She said that she had no talent for music, and preferred to help her mother with the housework. Her mother, however, was determined to find out if she was right, and she sent her to a music school. The girl, however, was found by her mother, and she was brought home.

KATE FIELD makes the prediction in her paper that if the federal election bill ever becomes a law it will be a dead letter, as it cannot be enforced in regions where public sentiment is against it. This is a woman's view, but Miss Field is one of the brightest journalists of her time.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Editor Shaver, of the Albany News and Advertiser, was in town yesterday on his way home from Fort Valley. All good editors pass through Atlanta several days at a time on their way home.

It is said that Brother Stanton will arrive in Atlanta this morning. He finds that the

climate of Smithville disagrees with him if he stays more than an hour.

Things were not so free and easy in Fort Valley yesterday as they were the day before. The consequence was that peach cider and mule were once more in demand.

It is altogether a mistake about Elam Frazier getting lost in Fort Valley. He assisted in "laying off" most of the towns in southwest Georgia, and knows every camp ground from Tybee to Lookout mountain.

There was nothing that added more to the happiness of the editors at Fort Valley than the case of artesian water that Bill Christopher sent up from Montezuma.

Now that the glorious Fourth of July has been celebrated in grand style by the people of Fort Valley, we can safely expect an abundance of new items from every section of the state.

GENERAL GEORGIA NEWS.

A movement is on foot to erect a cotton compress at Thomasville.

Mr. J. M. Edwards, of Catastoa county, exhibits specimens of Johnston grass, measuring eight feet in height.

The latest inhabitant of Wilkinson county found by the census enumerators is a negro man in the county poor house named Bill Fountain. He is returned at 107 years.

The Georgia State Horticultural society will meet at Fort Valley on July 20th and 21st.

The waiters of the Commercial hotel, at Athens, are out on a strike.

Athens will soon have a new paint factory.

A bill will be introduced at the next session of the legislature to secure a system of free schools for Millen.

Albany is satisfied with the enumeration by the census men.

While north Georgia farmers report blooms of cotton, their co-laborers in southwest Georgia are getting ready to roll in cotton bales.

Anstell claims more widows and widowers than any town of its size in the state.

The Dawson News says that a perfect peach will be a curiosity in that section this year.

A stock company is being organized in Dawson to establish a wagon factory.

The city council of Dawson is negotiating for a system of electric lights for that city.

Griffin Call: A negro in the neighborhood of Holliston went to town Tuesday and spent all his money for a Winchester rifle, and at night, while engaged in showing the rifle to negroes how it worked, shot his left hand completely off, which was far better than if he had shot off some other person's head.

Some of Augusta's principal streets are over-run with wild weeds, and the editor of the Evening News calls upon the proper authorities to have them cut down.

Adams, says the Banner, will soon have a long distance telephone system in the state.

The State Dental association is in session at Gainesville.

Albany News and Advertiser: The young man sent here from Atlanta to help in the telegraph office is only fourteen years old, but he ranks with the best of operators. His name is Plunkett, but no relation to THE CONSTITUTION's Plunkett, of considerable renown.

An effort is being made to build a Catholic church in Americus.

STATE POLITICS.

Henderson received the highest vote for commissioner of agriculture in Sumter primary election.

The democrats of Glynn county will assemble in convention on Saturday next.

The primary election for Catastoa county will be held on August 15th.

The primary election for Burke county will be held on July 30th.

The primary election for Colquitt county will occur on July 23d.

It is now generally believed that Hon. W. A. Huff will be a candidate for re-election to the legislature.

The democrats of Cobb county will have three primary elections. Governor and state officers on Saturday, August 10th; members of the legislature, Saturday, August 10th; congressmen on Saturday, September 6th.

Hon. Jud Clement will stump the seventh congressional district.

The democrats of Walker county will hold a mass meeting on August 5th.

Hon. W. A. Little, of Columbus, has been mentioned by quite a number of papers as a suitable presiding officer for the state democratic convention.

The Paper of the South.
From the Carroll County Times.

THE CONSTITUTION, under the management of the Hon. Clark Howell, the best speaker of the house of representatives of Georgia, is growing better every day. It is truly the paper of the south.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

Colonel E. T. Williams. The many friends of Colonel E. T. Williams of Augusta, were glad to greet him yesterday as he moved among them in the carriage of the Atlanta and Savannah road.

The Colored Troops. The big prize drill of the colored troops at Piedmont park on the 14th inst. was a most successful one. The drill was made by Kinch Hightower entered four miles for the mile race yesterday. It is "Jonas Nix," instead of "Jonas Cox," that the fleet fleet of Dexter in the race that day.

Off for a Rest. Dr. C. N. Stiles has left the city for a few days' rest and recreation. During his absence Dr. J. S. Bennett will supply his place. Dr. Stiles is a member of the Georgia medical society, and has been a member of the Georgia medical society for many years. He is a native of Georgia, and has been a member of the Georgia medical society for many years.

Distinguished Visitors. Senator C. B. Wood, of Albany, and representative Ed. Y. Hill, of Washington, two of the most prominent and popular members of the general assembly, are at the Kimball. Senator Wood is a candidate for the United States senate, and Mr. Hill is a candidate for the United States house of representatives.

The Davis Memorial Volume. By Rev. J. William Jones is having a good sale, and the publishers have already sent Mrs. Davis a check for \$2,319.22, when a large half the royalty is due to date.

When a London Mob drags a duchess from her carriage to strip her of her diamonds, it is plain enough that when they get their blood up some day they will turn the city upside down and commit atrocities that would disgrace a gang of Apache Indians.

The fact that the population of Birmingham and suburbs comes within 7,000 of Atlanta's mark, suggests the idea that the suburbs of the Atlanta city must be very numerous and laid out on a large scale.

The French refuse to do honor to Stanley, because they say he is a hero for revenue only. The fact is that he has made a pretty good thing out of his sufferings.

The incredible story comes from Iowa that a pretty girl ran away from home to avoid practicing on the piano. She said that she had no talent for music, and preferred to help her mother with the housework. Her mother, however, was determined to find out if she was right, and she sent her to a music school. The girl, however, was found by her mother, and she was brought home.

KATE FIELD makes the prediction in her paper that if the federal election bill ever becomes a law it will be a dead letter, as it cannot be enforced in regions where public sentiment is against it. This is a woman's view, but Miss Field is one of the brightest journalists of her time.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.
Editor Shaver, of the Albany News and Advertiser, was in town yesterday on his way home from Fort Valley. All good editors pass through Atlanta several days at a time on their way home.

It is said that Brother Stanton will arrive in Atlanta this morning. He finds that the

\$100,000 FIRE.

THE REFINERY OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL MILLS DESTROYED.

Over 300,000 Gallons of Oil Burned and Turned on the Ground—It Flows to the Waterworks Reservoir.

One of the biggest fires that has ever occurred in the neighborhood of Atlanta, started between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It was located at the Southern Cotton Oil mills at Hancock Station, opposite McPherson barracks.

Yesterday morning THE CONSTITUTION contained a brief account of the fire. Because of the lateness of the hour at which the fire was discovered, and the distance to the oil mills, little information beyond the fact that the conflagration was a disastrous one could be secured.

Details of the burning buildings and the immense oil tanks was plainly seen by many in Atlanta, the whole country for miles about being brightly illuminated. As stated in yesterday's paper, the fire department started to the scene, but, after discovering that the fire was located far beyond the city limits, returned, without coming in eyeshot of what was actually burning.

One hundred thousand dollars will hardly more than cover the damage done by the consuming flames.

Besides the total destruction of the large refinery, the office building, the stables, the destruction of four flat cars and a quarter mile of railway, about 215,000 gallons of cotton seed oil were destroyed by the flames and the bursting of tanks.

The refinery building was burned to cinders absolutely. It was only recently erected, and was situated directly on the right of way of the Central and West Point railroads. The building was three stories in height, covering about 40x75 feet.

The office building was of wood, substantially and neatly built, and the stables, which were also totally destroyed, were commodious and convenient.

DETAILS OF THE FIRE.
Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning the watchman who is always kept on duty at the mills during the night, discovered smoke issuing from the refinery building.

So dry and inflammable was the structure and its contents, that before the watchman could get the water started from the hose with which the plant is supplied, the flames had burst in a great lurid sheet from the roof.

The watchman realized in a twinkling that his single efforts would be as nothing against the fierce advance of the fire fed by such an establishment.

On the premises the manager of the refinery, together with a number of other men employed at the works, live. The watchman started in haste to arouse all hands, and while he was about this duty the fire had spread to the barracks, just across the railroad track, caught the alarm.

With the promptitude of discipline he fired the signal gun, and in a few moments the post was bustling with hurrying soldiers with buckets and the fire apparatus of the post.

In a very short time the whole neighborhood was aroused, and many hands were working with might and main to quench the raging flames and prevent their communication to the main factory.

IN THE REFINERY.
Two hundred and fifteen thousand gallons of refined oil was confined in sheet iron tanks, over two hundred barrels of soap stock and a lot of empty barrels and other stuff.

On the outside of the building two immense tanks almost empty were standing on a line with the row of tanks enclosed by the refinery. In all there were twelve tanks.

A side track runs past the refinery. When the fire broke out, a train of flat cars, on which were large transportation tanks, was on this track. Some of the tanks were empty, and some were full of oil.

The men all worked with a will to keep the blaze down, but in spite of all they could do it soon became evident that the refinery would be abandoned. The loaded oil cars on the side tracks were pushed beyond the main factory out of reach of the blaze, but before the empty ones could be moved the heat became so intense that they had to be left where they were. Four were consigned to the flames, and every inch of the woodwork about them burned to ashes.

SAVING THE MAIN FACTORY.
The plant is supplied with a good fire apparatus—a lot of hose and a high pressure engine. From a deep well water was pumped and kept turned against the main factory and the engine house.

From the refinery the fire went rapidly to the cars on the side track, and from there to office building and stables, just a few yards away.

All these were burned to the foundations, and when the fire was done burning yesterday afternoon the trucks of the flat cars were standing on rails, under which there was hardly a suggestion of a cross-tie.

About \$200, besides the books and papers of the concern, were in the safe, which preserved its contents in very good shape.

The work of the men, the employees of the factory and the soldiers succeeded in saving the main factory, which contains a great deal of valuable machinery.

THE OIL IN A BLAZE.
The oil tanks stood the test of the flames for quite a while before the oil became ignited. Cotton oil does not burn until it reaches boiling heat, and this undoubtedly saved the entire plant from total destruction.

When the heat of the burning building was hottest an immense tank filled with 92,000 gallons of refined oil ignited. A blaze hundred feet high sprang to the skies, and for a time the scene was magnificently grand.

Then the fire began to consume the foundation of the tanks, and finally, with the roar of lurid flames and the crash of sheet iron bending and breaking the great tank toppled over and fell towards the Central railroad track, lodging in a gully besides the spot where the refinery had stood.

Burning oil was dasked in spluttering pools for a hundred yards in extent, scorching grass, flowers and everything else with which it came in contact. A cotton field close by was ruined by burning oil.

A lot of the liquid flame was cast into a running branch, and for a time the rippling little stream was transformed into a sheet of flame.

Tank after tank succumbed to the fierce fire until about 215,000 gallons of oil had been fired and turned loose upon the saturated ground.

NINE IRON TANKS.
Were destroyed. After the fire they were a mass of battered sheeting, stacked in heaps along the railroad tracks.

Yesterday, as soon as the ground became cool enough, the oil, which was scattered in pools on the ground, was scooped up by the bucketful.

The oil alone lost is worth, at the present rate, as near as can be estimated, \$65,000, and the refinery and other buildings will swell the total to probably \$100,000.

ATLANTA GLASS WORKS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS YESTERDAY.

A Splendid Report From the Secretary. Every Stockholder Enthusiastic—Some Great Extensions to Be Made.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Works was held yesterday. The meeting was held in the company's office, and a large attendance was present.

Very nearly every vote among the stockholders was represented, and there were many evidences of the enterprising spirit which has characterized the growth of the glass works manifested by each and every stockholder present.

Mr. J. W. Rankin, president of the company, presided over the meeting of the stockholders.

The election of officers was also a purpose of the meeting.

The secretary's report was a brilliant and encouraging one.

It showed the business of the glass works to be steadily increasing, and exhibited such figures as were extremely satisfactory to the meeting of stockholders.

So encouraging was the progress of the industry as set forth in the secretary's report that immediately after it was read, a motion was made to increase the output about 33 1/3 per cent towards improvements in the shops.

This motion was unanimously passed.

Plans were discussed about enlarging the facilities of the factory.

THE EXTENSIONS TO BE MADE.

It was decided by the meeting to begin at once to make several extensions in the shops.

All the furnaces will be greatly enlarged, and the other fixtures extended in proportion.

The managers intend to so swell the facilities of the glass works as to work fifty blowers hereafter, and thus keep about 200 hands employed in the entire shops.

The factory will open up again on August 10th, and by that time it is expected to have all the improvements and extensions completed.

Next year the work will be confined to the manufacturing of bottles alone, the managers having decided to discontinue the making of lamp chimneys.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED WERE, for the most part, the same as have heretofore held the different offices.

The election resulted as follows: J. W. Rankin, president; A. G. Candler, vice-president; J. W. Rankin, Jr., secretary, with the following directors: S. M. Inman, J. W. Rankin, A. G. Candler, J. L. Pinson, Jacob Haas, W. S. Parks, and J. W. Rankin, Jr.

A STRONG TEAM.

Mr. Bennett J. Conyus added to the Richmond and Danville Legal Force.

Mr. Bennett J. Conyus, of Cartersville, has been made special agent of the Georgia Pacific division of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

He takes the place of Mr. W. S. Upshaw, who has filled the office since his appointment to the place of assistant division counsel.

The appointment of Mr. Conyus to this office is a matter upon which the Richmond and Danville company will be congratulated, for there is not a more brilliant young attorney in the state than Mr. Conyus.

He was the first of a class of 54, and bore away the first honor of the graduate. He also graduated the same year from the law school of the university.

This gives the Richmond and Danville a strong team, to be sure. With Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson as division counsel, Mr. W. S. Upshaw, assistant division counsel, and Mr. Bennett J. Conyus, special agent of the Georgia Pacific division, there is not a more able, or a more promising set of young railroad attorneys in this part of the state.

They all graduated from the State university, and were in college at the same time.

A CLOSE CALL.

A Negro Festival at Mystic Hall Ends in a Shooting Match.

Last night the negroes held high carnival at Mystic Hall, corner Edgewood avenue and Butler street.

Ginger cake and red lemonade were galore. Some of the negroes had hip pockets, and in a scuffle at the wind up of the affair pistols and knives were conspicuously to the front.

A little before 2 o'clock this morning Policeman J. C. Harris brought in Lovick Drummond, Drummond carried the imprint of a bullet on the back of his skull.

The ball made only a scalp wound, entering at the bottom of the back of his head and passing out at the top.

It was a very close call for the festive devotee to the orgies of Mystic Hall.

A pistol with three chambers emptied was captured.

Drummond was accompanied to the station house by a dozen or so of his fellow Mystickers, both male and female.

Both Little and Arch Hall are supposed to have had a hand in the shooting.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

The Doran-Wright Sale.—Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Perkins sold at public outcry the effects of the Doran-Wright company's bankrupt shop establishment. The furniture and effects brought a little over \$100, and the creditors will realize very little after the costs are paid.

His Collar Bone Broken.—Master Robert Clarke, son of Colonel R. M. Clarke, happened to get a serious accident yesterday. While engaged in some sport with one of his associates, he was breaking his collar bone and otherwise bruising himself. The injury, while only temporary, is quite a painful one. Drs. A. and J. Avery were called in and dressed the wound.

A Deserter Compliment.—The stockholders of the Atlanta Glass company on yesterday elected Mr. J. W. Rankin, Jr., a director, and at the meeting of the directors he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. The honor of the past year has been practically under the management of Mr. Rankin, and the stockholders feel that it has been carefully and successfully looked after. While many of the furnaces in the works were compelled to shut down on account of the high price of fuel, Mr. Rankin's management of the business under such adverse circumstances was largely due to Mr. Rankin's management, and the stockholders elected him to the position of secretary and treasurer. The factory will start the new year in good shape, with prospects of a good trade.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

Mrs. M. A. Winters Meets With a Bad Accident.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Mrs. M. A. Winters was badly injured by a runaway horse.

Mrs. Winters and her daughter, Miss Susan Winters, were driving along Davis street in a light phaeton.

Several men, riding at a reckless rate of speed, came dashing along the street toward Mrs. Winters. Her horse shied at the racket made by the horsemen and turning short upset the buggy.

Mrs. Winters's leg was broken in the fall, besides other painful bruises. Miss Susan was also seriously shaken up.

The horse was taken to the Richmond and Danville street, where medical assistance was called.

THEY BEGGED FOR MERCY.

But They Will Have to Serve Two Years in the Pen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—[Special.]—On the 8th of last January, William Lodge, of St. Louis, Mo., while on his way to Union Centre, Wis., was approached by a man at the union depot, who claimed to live at the same place. About the time they had agreed to travel together, a second man approached and demanded "that freight money."

The stranger claimed to have a large bill of goods in the express car, and said his money was with them. The second man threatened to have the goods put off, and Lodge, after much solicitation, handed him his new \$100 bill.

The man disappeared immediately. They worked the same game a few days later on J. T. Jones, of Texas, and were a short while after arrested by Chief Clark. They proved to be William Armler and J. W. Dewey, two noted confidence men. Their trial has been postponed from time to time on account of the absence of the defendant.

Yesterday, the case was taken up, and when the defense and the prosecution were present they endeavored to postpone the case, which was proceeded with, however. The evidence was so convincing that they withdrew the plea of not guilty, and each accepted a term of two years in the penitentiary in each case. It was learned that the two men had visited Eastern, Southern, and Atlantic and repaid the \$50 secured by Armler and Dewey, and threatened to kill him if he came to Nashville to appear against the men. One prisoner begged piteously for lighter sentences.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Result of Baseball Games Yesterday.—The Races.

At Philadelphia.—[Brotherhood].—Philadelphia, 17; base hits, 18; errors, 5. Batteries—Bullington and Hallman; Gruber and Sutcliffe.

At Philadelphia.—[Philadelphia].—Philadelphia, 14; base hits, 18; errors, 4. Batteries—Vickery and Clements; Linn and Zimmet.

At Brooklyn.—[Brotherhood].—Brooklyn, 8; base hits, 12; errors, 4. Batteries—Snyder and Block and Mack.

At Brooklyn.—[League].—Cincinnati, 5; base hits, 12; errors, 4. Batteries—Snyder and Block and Mack.

At New York.—[League].—New York, 14; base hits, 18; errors, 1. Batteries—Wells and Clarke; Hecker and Wilson.

At Boston.—[Brotherhood].—Boston, 12; base hits, 18; errors, 4. Batteries—Daly and Kelly and Tener and Quinn.

At Boston.—[League].—Boston, 5; base hits, 4; errors, 3. Batteries—Clarkson and Bennett; Luby and Klitzinger.

At New York.—[Brotherhood].—Chicago, 5; base hits, 12; errors, 4. Batteries—Ewing and Keefe; Farrell and King.

At Columbus.—[Brotherhood].—Columbus, 11; base hits, 18; errors, 3. Batteries—Widener, Chamberlain and O'Connor; Bar and Burke.

At Toledo.—Toledo, 6; base hits, 7; errors, 4. Batteries—Smith and Sage; Daily and Foy.

At Louisville.—Louisville, 12; base hits, 17; errors, 3. Batteries—Kearney and Ryan; McMahon, Whitney and Robinson.

At St. Louis.—St. Louis, 15; base hits, 17; errors, 2. Batteries—Stevens and Murray; McKeen and Okoroku.

Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 10.—The track was in good condition and fast.

DEAD OR ALIVE?

NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD OF 'GENE COUCH'

In Nearly Two Months, and His Relatives and Friends Fear That He Was Lost at Sea.

Is Gene Couch dead or alive? That is the question that is causing his relatives and friends a great deal of anxiety.

Some months ago Gene went to Spanish Honduras, where he secured a paying position. From there he wrote to his friends in Atlanta at frequent intervals, and from his own account seemed to be doing well.

About the first of June yellow fever broke out in Honduras and young Couch was one of the victims. He wrote to his father, Captain E. F. Couch, that he had the fever, but was going to sail for home on June 1st, from Sietra, the seaport of that province.

On June 20th, the ship in which he was to have sailed landed in New Orleans, and the newspaper accounts state that there were about 200 half-starved Americans aboard, and that about 100 had died on the voyage.

Gene Couch wrote that he would telegraph his parents as soon as he landed in New Orleans, but up to this time they have received no communication from him whatever.

Consequently they fear the worst, although they are hoping against hope. He is the oldest son, and they are deeply grieved over the probability of his loss.

He was for some time a member of the police department, and was a bright and promising young man. Friends of the family will be sorry to hear of his anxieties over his possible death.

THE SENATE ADOPTED IT

Notwithstanding the Free Coinage Clause Was Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. Dawes presented a memorial from Lynn, Mass., protesting against the appropriations for sectarian Indian schools. Referred.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the selection of sites for reservoirs by the director of the geological survey.

The senate resumed the consideration of the conference report on the silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the report. He expected that this day was to be a crisis in the question of the currency of the people of the United States, as much so in regard to the demonetization of silver and the confining of the vote to the single gold standard as was the act of 1873. He did not know but that the effect of the vote to be taken today, if it should result in the adoption of the conference bill, would not be merely more fatal to the cause of silver in the future than the act of 1873. The legislation of 1873 had been, he said, an act of cold blooded assassination of the silver dollar.

It had been presided over by the same senator who had been the author of the conference bill; a bill which was a total departure from the action of both house and senate, and was as essentially new as if it had been a novel written by the senator from Ohio within the last five days.

THAT "FINE ITALIAN HAND."

Mr. Morgan called the attention of friends of free coinage—particularly of the senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller)—to the fact that the same "fine Italian hand" which had framed the act of 1873 had operated in the conference bill to destroy utterly any hope of redemption of silver.

He predicted that when others of the conference came to realize what they had done, they would feel like kicking themselves over a ten acre field. The bill would monetize the country; would make gold the only thing with which to pay debts, or to buy property.

The taken up, and when the defense and the prosecution were present they endeavored to postpone the case, which was proceeded with, however. The evidence was so convincing that they withdrew the plea of not guilty, and each accepted a term of two years in the penitentiary in each case. It was learned that the two men had visited Eastern, Southern, and Atlantic and repaid the \$50 secured by Armler and Dewey, and threatened to kill him if he came to Nashville to appear against the men. One prisoner begged piteously for lighter sentences.

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Monmouth Park Races.

Casey, Cullom, Davis, Davies, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evans, Farwell, Frye, Hawley, Higgins, Hisscock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, McGillivray, Morrill, Morgan, Murphy, Newcomb, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Power, Quay, Stanford, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Tamm, Tilden, Tipton, Washburn, Wolcott, Wood, and Yates.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Bates, Blackburn, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Hamilton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, McPherson, Pender, Pugh, Reagan, Rogers, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Wall, and Wheeler.

The following pairs were announced: Chandler and Brown, Harist and Stanford, Hall and Gray, Murfitt and Morgan, Paddock and East, Teller and Berry, Wilson of Iowa and Wilson of Maryland.

The senate then adjourned.

BUTY CALLING THE ROLL.

Very Little Business Transacted in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the house, prayer having been delivered, the democratic programme was carried out by Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, raising the point of order of no quorum present.

The speaker glanced over the array of empty seats, and without troubling himself to make a count of the members present, responded dryly, "The point is well taken."

For a moment nothing was done, none of the republican leaders being in their seats, and then Mr. McCrery, of Kentucky, took the initiative and moved a call of the house.

He was sustained by his party colleagues, however, and the roll call was then taken. The vote resulted, yeas 115, nays 70.

One hundred members announced as paired on this vote.

A quorum having appeared, Mr. McCrery moved to lay on the table the resolution introduced on call, but he was antagonized on his own side of the house, and on demand of Mr. Byrnum, of Indiana, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Then Mr. Allen, of Michigan, threw himself into the breach and demanded the yeas and nays.

Further proceedings under call were discontinued with yeas 120, nays 50, and the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

DESIRED A CORRECTION MADE.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, asked to have the journal corrected in that it recorded that on a certain vote he was present and not voting. He was not present at any time during that vote, and though he appreciated the tribute to his fidelity in attending sessions of the house, it was at the expense of accuracy.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, objected to the request.

Mr. Enloe then moved that the journal be corrected in accordance with the facts.

The speaker was about to put the question when Mr. Rogers claimed the floor for the purpose of debating it. He spoke for some time in criticism of the code of rules, quoted from and commented upon Speaker Reed's article in the North American Review on the subject of contested elections, and concluded by commending the code of rules to the consideration of the house.

Mr. Enloe said that in making the motion to correct the journal he had had in mind that it would lead to a debate. He was glad to have been instrumental in bringing the gentleman from Arkansas within the pale of the speaker's recognition, but he disclaimed any sort of understanding with the gentleman, for he would not like to disturb the harmonious relations which had existed between the speaker and himself. He then stated that he had not been present yesterday when the journal was read.

The journal was then amended as suggested by Mr. Enloe.

Mr. Philman, of Illinois, and Mr. Williams, of Illinois, then rose to correct the journal, but the speaker pro tem, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, recognized Mr. Cannon, who moved to suspend the rules and read the journal.

Despite Mr. Philman's protests, the question was put, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The yeas were 104, nays 53, the speaker counting a quorum.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, voted in the negative with the democrats.

THE DEMOCRATS WORRY THEM.

Then followed another long political debate, in the course of which Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, after saying that it was obvious that the democrats did not want to legislate, addressed his own side of the house with the remark that it was evident that for the rest of the session, as in the past, if legislation was to be had, republican representatives must be in the majority.

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PERSONAL.

"Have tested its virtues personally and know that for Dyspepsia, Bilioousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured."—Telegraph, Macon, Ga., July 10.

BAD BREATH.

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as Bad Breath, and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

Tired & Despondent

"For some time my liver had been out of order and I felt generally good for nothing. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. Its action was quick and thorough, and it imparted a brisk and vigorous feeling. It is an excellent remedy."—H. H. Leland, Monroe, Iowa.

Get this at all drug stores.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek during the summer. DEWITT C. INGLES, A. M., 6-14-1m. 76 N. Forsyth Street.

A Select School For Girls

MRS. G. H. de JARNETTE, PRINCIPAL. MISS SOPHIE H. THORNBURY, Preparatory Department. MISS J. H. HAMMOND, French. MISS EMMA HARRIS, Music. School opens September 11, 19 West Cain street, 6-12-1f.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

ATHENS, GA.

MADAME S. SOSNOWSKI and MISS C. SOSNOWSKI, Associate Principals. A beautiful and beautiful. A refined Christian home. Exercises resumed September 16, 1890.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B.S., A.M., Cornwall, N.Y.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL

BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

A thoroughly equipped school of high grade for boys and young men. For catalogue or information address W. R. ABBOT, Principal, Bellevue, Va. July 11-12m.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE

STANTON, VIRGINIA. Opens September 1st, 1890. One of the best and most attractive schools for young ladies in the South. For catalogue or information address W. R. ABBOT, Principal, Bellevue, Va. 6-25-100-300-400-500-600-700-800-900-1000-1100-1200-1300-1400-1500-1600-1700-1800-1900-2000-2100-2200-2300-2400-2500-2600-2700-2800-2900-3000-3100-3200-3300-3400-3500-3600-3700-3800-3900-4000-4100-4200-4300-4400-4500-4600-4700-4800-4900-5000-5100-5200-5300-5400-5500-5600-5700-5800-5900-6000-6100-6200-6300-6400-6500-6600-6700-6800-6900-7000-7100-7200-7300-7400-7500-7600-7700-7800-7900-8000-8100-8200-8300-8400-8500-8600-8700-8800-8900-9000-9100-9200-9300-9400-9500-9600-9700-9800-9900-10000-10100-10200-10300-10400-10500-10600-10700-10800-10900-11000-11100-11200-11300-11400-11500-11600-11700-11800-11900-12000-12100-12200-12300-12400-12500-12600-12700-12800-12900-13000-13100-13200-13300-13400-13500-13600-13700-13800-13900-14000-14100-14200-14300-14400-14500-14600-14700-14800-14900-15000-15100-15200-15300-15400-15500-15600-15700-15800-15900-16000-16100-16200-16300-16400-16500-16600-16700-16800-16900-17000-17100-17200-17300-17400-17500-17600-17700-17800-17900-18000-18100-18200-18300-18400-18500-18600-18700-18800-18900-19000-19100-19200-19300-19400-19500-19600-19700-19800-19900-20000-20100-20200-20300-20400-20500-20600-20700-20800-20900-21000-21100-21200-21300-21400-21500-21600-21700-21800-21900-22000-22100-22200-22300-22400-22500-22600-22700-22800-

HE WOULDN'T TALK.

A FARMER REFUSES TO ANSWER CERTAIN CENSUS QUERIES.

And Thereby Gets Himself in Court—The First Case of the Kind in the State—Some Facts and Laws.

He refused to answer census questions.

And, hence this appearance in court.

His name is Benjamin L. Brooks, and he is a respectable and successful farmer living in the lower edge of Douglas county.

He appeared for trial before commissioner Haight yesterday, and the evidence as rendered by the witnesses made a story of considerable interest.

It is the first case of refusal to answer the census questions that has yet been brought before the United States court in this district, and most probably in the entire state of Georgia.

And this makes it all the more interesting.

The story of the case, as brought out by the testimony of Mr. Brooks, Mr. J. C. Smith, the commissioner, and Supervisor Thibadeau, in court yesterday morning, was as follows:

HE DECLINED TO TALK.

It seems that on the 13th of June, Mr. J. C. Smith, one of the enumerators in Douglas county, while on his rounds of census work, stopped at the farm of Mr. Benjamin L. Brooks, one of the most prosperous farmers in that community.

He announced the purpose of his visit and drawing out his blank schedule of queries began the enumeration of Mr. Brooks's household.

All of the information was cheerfully given until the schedule No. 2, for statistics of agriculture, was reached.

Here was the rub:

The questions about the size of the farm, who its owner was, the tenure and rents, were such as didn't seem justified in the mind of Mr. Brooks, and he positively declined to answer them.

Finding that he could get not a word of information from Mr. Brooks, the commissioner went on his way.

He made report of Mr. Brooks's refusal to answer the questions of Supervisor Thibadeau, who sent him back once more to repeat his inquiries, pursuant to the duties of enumerators.

This time Mr. Brooks was even more perverse than before.

"I have something better to do than answer such questions," he is reported to have said to the enumerator, and turning away, finished by saying he had plowing to do, and bade the enumerator an abrupt adieu, leaving him in the middle of the road.

The second report was made to Colonel Thibadeau, and he reported the matter to the superintendent of the census.

Instructions were given for the case to be laid before the United States district attorney. This was done, and Mr. Brooks was brought before the court for trial.

He waived hearing and gave bond for his appearance at the October term of the circuit court.

THE FARMER REBUTS.

The farmer rebuts his obstinate persistence in defying the enumerator yesterday, and was enumerated in full accordance with the census laws by the same enumerator that he had refused.

His case was made out pursuant to section fifteen of the general census laws.

That section relates:

That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family shall be, and each of them hereby required, if duly requested by any duly authorized, supervisor or enumerator, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required by law, and who ever shall wilfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

And every president, treasurer, secretary, agent, director, or other officer of every corporation from which answers to any of the schedules provided for by this act are heretofore required, and who shall be requested by the superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required by law, and who ever shall wilfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

There is much inquiry now being made at the supervisor's office about the methods for obtaining exact estimations of the population of municipal governments.

The section relating to this reads as follows:

Sec. 21. That upon any request of any duly authorized government, meaning thereby the incorporated government of any town, village, township, or city, or kindred or kindred subdivision, the superintendent of census shall furnish such government with a copy of the names, with age, sex, birthplace and color, of all persons residing in such territory in the jurisdiction of such municipality, and such copies shall be paid for by such municipal government at the rate of 25¢ for every one hundred names, and all sums so received by the superintendent of census shall be accounted for in such way as the secretary of the interior shall direct, and covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of, and in addition to, the appropriation herein made for taking the census.

This is one of the latest census laws, enacted for the convenience of the municipalities.

Quickly Married.

At 8 o'clock yesterday evening there was a quiet wedding at Trinity church. Mr. John Buckalew, a well known business man, was wedded to Mrs. Mattie Martin, nee Miss Mattie Martin, who is the daughter of a prominent farmer of Fulton county. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. W. Heidt, and the couple received the congratulations of the few invited friends who were present. They will reside at No. 11 North Avenue.

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS.

A Most Interesting Meeting of the Association Last Evening.

The Retail Butchers' association held a most interesting meeting at the office of President C. A. Rauschenberg yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by President Rauschenberg, and the routine business of the association was transacted.

The "black list" and "bad debtors" lists were read, and the butchers are very much pleased over the good that has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the association.

The members unanimously declared that they would push forward the good work so that the general public, as well as themselves, may be greatly benefited by their work.

The advisability of holding a meat dealers' convention during the fall was discussed, and as President Rauschenberg is actively engaged on the work of bringing the fresh meat dealers of the state together, for the discussion of matters of vital importance, it is probable that the convention will be called at no distant day.

Neal Loan and Banking Company.

The report of this bank in another column is probably the most satisfactory ever made by any bank in business in Georgia. The company has only been in business three and a half years, yet its profits amount to \$179,143.47. Not one dollar has been paid out in speculation. They do not deal in stocks, bonds or real estate, nor are they interested in any way in other companies or loan and banking business.

The young bank show what the people think of its security. Its charter subjects the individual property of the stockholders to the debt of the bank, and this is owned by the Neal family, and is ably managed by President T. P. Neal and Cashier E. H. Thornton.

Bargain! Bargain!

Thornton's book store will move about August 15 to 25 Whitehall st. Look out for bargains in the meantime.

Bowden Lithia Water cures Dyspepsia. 6-28-2

MR. LORING CLEARED AGAIN.

The Allegations of Cheating and Swindling and Larceny Repudiated.

Mr. C. A. Loring was tried for the second time in the city court yesterday.

And for the second time came clear.

This time he was cleared by the jury, which decided that Mr. Loring was not guilty, after hearing all the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the unsworn statement of the defendant.

The case was similar to the one reported in these columns Tuesday, and was brought by the same prosecutor, R. P. Duncan, of Kentucky, who has appeared as complainant in a number of civil suits against Loring and the Clayton Sewing Machine Motor company.

The first of the criminal suits was tried Monday, and as was stated in the report of the case, the court directed an acquittal.

The case that resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Loring, yesterday, was based on the allegations that Mr. Loring engaged to purchase for him a share in the motor patent, and that Mr. Loring acted as his agent, charging him \$300 for the share which Mr. Loring only paid \$100 for, pocketing the other \$200, and thereby cheating and swindling him out of that amount.

Mr. Loring denied that he ever acted in the capacity of agent or attorney for Mr. Duncan, and that the latter was an utter stranger to him in these transactions, and in the sale of the shares he acted at arm's length with Mr. Duncan, buying the shares on his own account and selling them to Mr. Duncan at an advanced price.

The result of the trial was an acquittal of Mr. Loring.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Georgia. WASHINGTON, July 10.—Indication for tomorrow: Fair; easterly winds; stationary temperature.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observation taken at 5 p. m. 75th meridian time.

STATIONS.	Therm.	Barom.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	Relat. Hum.	Weather.
Meridian	29.96	76.72	SW	Light	6	64	Cloudless
Piedmont	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Mobile	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Montgomery	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
New Orleans	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Galveston	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Palm Beach	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Brownsville	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy
Rio Grande City	29.94	76.70	NW	6	24	64	Cloudy

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.)

Therm. at 5 p. m. 75th meridian time.

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ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

OLD MAN SAMUEL FLEMING IS APPLYING FOR PARDON.

It is Strongly Recommended, But the Governor Hasn't Acted Yet—A Reward Offered for a Murderer.

Old man Samuel Fleming, the blind bigamist, is applying for a pardon.

His petition is strongly endorsed, and is signed by Judge Richard Clark, before whom Fleming was tried and convicted, and others connected with the case.

A great many citizens, too, have signed it. The two main reasons urged are that Fleming is an old man, and blind.

No question of his guilt is raised. It is impliedly an admission of all that, and a humble plea for pardon.

The details of the case are still familiar to CONSTITUTION readers. Fleming, alias Thomas Bishop, was a blind man who lived well without visible means of support.

He was in Atlanta several months before he became a bigamist.

He was more or less educated, a plausible talker, had traveled very extensively over this country, and was sociable enough in his disposition. He had plenty of money, and in a small way he lived well.

He claimed to have mining interests of value.

This story was the more reasonable and more generally accepted as it accounted for his easy coming supply of money.

Two things about the old blind man were particularly noticeable. The first was an extraordinary keenness of his touch and hearing, so that many people doubted his really being blind. The other was a magnificent gold watch, the finest, perhaps, ever seen in Atlanta.

Then he met Miss Sallie Aughtman. She was a poor girl, at work in the factory. They married.

Then it was rumored by a family here that had known him in some northern city, that Fleming had another wife in Illinois. So he and she came down here as a witness, and Fleming was convicted and sentenced for four years. He was put to pumping water while the other convicts made brick, and has served out now about half his time.

His Atlanta wife went back on Fleming. He made pitiful appeals to her from the jail, in writing, but never one did she answer.

She finally married again, and THE CONSTITUTION published the story.

The Illinois wife, with the magnificent long brown hair and the broken nose, went back to Illinois and has never been heard of since.

Now Fleming wants a pardon.

Wanted—A Murderer.

Henry Garrett, wanted for murder in Dade county, slept last night with a reward over his head.

Probably he didn't know it, and slept a trifle easier because he didn't.

The governor offers for his arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Dade county the round sum of one hundred dollars.

Duly Commissioned.

Mr. Fred Stewart was yesterday commissioned second lieutenant of the Floyd Rifles, of Macon.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

When Buying a Cotton Gin

why not get the best. They are made by the Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. Prices and testimonials furnished on application.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, lemon, vanilla, almond, orange, etc., for flavoring ice cream, puddings, etc., have now been established for upwards of thirty years. Housewives should insist upon obtaining Burnett's and take no other, as they are undoubtedly the purest and best flavoring extracts in the market.

GREAT DANGER.

They Should Be Avoided—A Few Points to Regard to Them.

When the Creator in His wrath (or for His glory) saw fit to create His first creation, He entirely forgot the garden of Eden. He placed on them the curse of disease and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many "plagues" for their disobedience, but of all the plagues of living, but of all the other afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy which nature had provided, and often-times leaving the victim in a condition much worse than at first. It was left for the progressive physician to take Smith's Tonic Syrup, and to prevent or cure chills and fever with invincible certainty. In malarial districts, where colds, fevers, influenza, etc., are common, it is almost a sacred duty to take Smith's Tonic Syrup occasionally, as by this means the good health of the family is preserved.

At Sweetwater Park Hotel.

A large delegation of the Mississippians stopped over at Lithia Springs and were the guests of Sweetwater Park Hotel. They express themselves as being delighted with Lithia Springs and especially the treatment they received at Sweetwater Park Hotel. Mr. J. T. Watson is making a national reputation for his house. It is already recognized by the people of the south as one of the most delightful places at which they can spend the hot months. It will do you good to spend a few weeks at the "Sweetwater."

ATLANTA GLASS COMPANY.

Stockholders' Meeting and Election of Officers—A Few Points About It.

A called meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company was held at the office of the company yesterday at 11 o'clock. Nearly three-fourths of the stock was represented in person and by proxy.

The date of the annual meeting was changed from the second Wednesday in August to the second Wednesday in July, and the report of the president of the past year's business was read. The following directors were then elected: J. L. Pinson, A. G. Candier, Dr. J. W. Rankin, Jacob Haas, W. S. Parks, S. M. Inman and J. W. Rankin, Jr. The capacity of the works will be increased about 20 per cent, and the next blast will begin about August 17th, next. Everything will be ready, and a good business is expected.

At the meeting of the directors, the officers of the company were elected. President, Dr. J. W. Rankin; vice-president, A. G. Candier; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Rankin, Jr.

To the Democratic Voters of Georgia: I am a candidate for the office of attorney-general, and want every democrat to vote for me. Alliance with lawyers, doctors, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and everybody else.

GEORGE N. LESTER, of Cobb County.

JAMES T. CARTER'S

Great Midsummer Auction Sale

Of 123 magnificent shaded lots in East Atlanta, the great residence section of the future. Terms: One lot, \$10 cash and \$10 monthly; two lots, \$20 cash and \$20 monthly; etc. Will sell one lot with privilege. Sale begins at 9 a. m. Friday, July 13th, at 9 a. m. Transportation and refreshments free to visitors. For plans and further particulars call at 30 Peachtree street. JAMES T. CARTER, Real Estate A-9-32

Office Stationery.

Pens, inks, rubber bands, pen holders, letter files, blank books, memorandum books, etc., at reduced prices this week. Located at 15 in one of the healthiest places in Georgia, with its comfortable buildings and the personal care given each pupil, it is a desirable Christian home for young ladies.

The Ferro-Manganese Water.

"For disordered menses, anemia and sterility, it may properly be termed a specific." From Dr. W. M. Mason's Report on the Ferro-Manganese Water of Exeter Springs, Mo. we find sum-

STILSON,

JEWELER.

65 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers,

PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,) 117-119 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your order.

N. C. SPENCE, Manufacturer and Dealer in

CARRIAGES & CO.

I have a large lot of fine PRAETORIAN, new and second-hand, fine hand-made and eastern made. The best and latest styles at BOTTOM PRICES. All work guaranteed. may 14-63m

WEAR

Atlanta Made Shoes.

To meet the growing demand for my custom shoes, I am forced to increase my facilities and enlarge my quarters at 33 Peachtree st. At great expense and trouble, I have brought from New York makers who are artists in their line, and having served the most celebrated shops of the world, are capable of pleasing the most fastidious.

REPAIRING.

Bear in mind: To send your shoes to 33 Peachtree street, to be repaired. Work done at usual prices.

HIGH SHOES—LOW SHOES.

Your special attention to these: Ladies' Oxfords at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Ladies' French Dongola Button, \$2 and \$3. Men's, Boys', Misses' and Children's shoes at prices to suit the reasonable. Orders by mail given special attention.

JOHN M. MOORE,

Telephone 177. 33 Peachtree St.

SMITH'S BLOOD SYRUP.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD PURE.

The blood is the current by which the body is nourished. If the current is impure the body is not on good ground. Nature, however, gives us warning in the timely appearance of boils, pimples, eruptions, head aches, etc., which are the signs of impure blood.

Hundreds of Testimonials on File.

A cure for Scrofula, Erysipelas, General Debility, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the blood.

JOHN B. DANIEL, 30 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

Commencing Tuesday, July 8,

I Will Remove My Office

Stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Etc.

From our present location, No. 45 Decatur street, to my large and commodious new stores,

Nos. 62 and 64 Marietta Street

A. P. TRIPOD.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALERS IN.

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Wines and Liquor.

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, DEMIJOINS, JUGS, FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Fine Wines, Brandy, Rum and Whiskies made a specialty of. Also Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Shot and other Ammunition. Grass, Clover, Millet, Corn and other Field Seeds. Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, Bush and Cornfield Beans. Also nearly all such garden seeds as are grown in this section of country. Fresh and genuine. I keep yet upon the name of keeping nearly everything. 100 empty wine and spirit barrels for sale. Prices reasonable. TERMS CASH.

Low Rates to Savannah and Brunswick.

During the months of July and August the Central Railroad of Georgia will sell round trip tickets on every Saturday afternoon, Atlanta to Savannah or Brunswick, for \$4.50.

Tickets good to return on any train leaving Savannah or Brunswick before midnight the following Monday.

For further information and sleeping car reservations, call on H. S. McCLISKY, Pass. Agt., No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. SAM B. WEBB, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. July 9, daily, tf.

FOR SALE.

THE CUMBERLAND ISLAND HOTEL

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PLACE, WITH ALL the improvements, is offered for sale. The beach is the finest in the world. The bathing is unsurpassed. The artesian well furnishes the purest and best of water. The opportunity is now given to purchase this valuable property. The season this year is the best in its history. For particulars, apply to W. H. BAKER, Office of the Georgia Real Estate Co., 30 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. July 3-30



Third and Last Call!

I am now in New York having made a Fall and Winter stock that for variety, elegance and quantity, will astound the natives.

In the mean time I am selling cassimere suits cheap.

I have still a good line in thin summer coats and vests. If you need anything in clothing, don't fail to come in.

GEORGE MUSE, The Clothier. 38 Whitehall street.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit

No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, 6-17-90-11565 Tues thurs sat near top col

CHEAP TICKETS

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R.

MCKENZIE ROUTE!

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 29th, 30th and 31st, good to return within thirty days.

stop overs allowed; through cars to Arkansas and Texas. No trouble to answer letters; write for rates and maps, etc. Mr. J. W. Hicks, passenger agent, leaves on the 30th in charge of party.

J. H. LATIMER,

CHARLES B. WALKER,

FRED D. BUSH,

General Ex. Agents, Atlanta, Ga. July 6-29

Atlanta Trunk Factory!

Is now making finest line of

TRUNKS</

